

# The Democratic Pioneer.

TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1856.

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BY L. D. STARKE.

DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
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POETRY.

A LEAP YEAR RHYME.

BY LILLIE LIGHTFOOT.

Alas! I have no bean  
To take me out sleighing,  
For I had lost last year  
The time of haying.  
As one year out of four  
Custom doth decree  
For themselves shall speak,  
Will any one take me?

Buy! who'll buy! I heart as warm  
As ever beat for man?  
Character, I'm glad to say,  
Willing all should scan.

My hair is blue, and brown my hair,  
And feet four am I;  
Nether dark nor fair,  
Will any body buy?

Will any body buy?  
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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Standard.

Editors of the North Carolina Standard:  
The following sketch of a scene in one of  
our County Courts was published several  
years ago. Its re-appearance may raise a  
smile on the faces of some of our anxious  
citizens, in this season of pecuniary em-  
barrassments and political disorganization.

DAVID PITCHPIPE vs. JESSE NOODLE.

As good luck would have it three Mag-  
istrates of the right kidney, ripe for fun,  
were on the bench when this case was called.

Counselor G., a notorious wag, after  
looking over the papers, much after the  
fashion of a crow peeping into a narrow  
hole, spoke for honest David and proclaimed  
his readiness for action. The defendant  
in like manner spoke through Coun-  
sellor S., and declared himself "scupper  
baratus" and at it went, hammer and  
tongs.

David Pitchpipe appeared in open court,  
a spectacle well calculated to upset the  
gravity of any one who had half an eye for  
fun. At the announcement of "ready" he  
hitched up his tight streaked gaiters which  
were already many inches too short  
at the nether extremity. I. e. lift was at  
all desirable that they should have a sea-  
sonable companionship with his copper  
socks. David's coat was an elongated  
swallow-tail, such as was in vogue some  
thirty-four years ago, and flapped his heels  
at every step. His color was sky blue.

His nose was flat and wide, but of singular  
shortness, tipped with purple, and with a  
great inclination to turn over back, just  
to see what his eyes were about. His vi-  
sual organs were small, and his mouth  
particularly large, and fully two inches  
thereof belonged to the right side of his  
face. Complete the picture, by fancying  
him with a short bull neck, long hair, "tim-  
pump" by horn or bone, that part of  
his person which he carried in front im-  
mediately protruded, and out of all pro-  
portion to the spinning shanks, on which  
he was rash enough to presume to accom-  
pany and you will have David Pitchpipe, son  
of a singer and master of music, as he took his  
station in the Court of the Counsel whom he  
had employed and paid to fight his battles.

Long might you have pondered on this  
specimen of humanity before you could  
have divined his true vocation. He cer-  
tainly had anything in him but poetry. Ap-  
pearances would as fairly have in-  
dicated that he had music concealed in his  
penetrating. If poetry is what he sought,  
as we have somewhere read, he would  
have been a poet, with neither; but  
the fact was otherwise. He had music in  
him and made it come out, and was paid  
for it, at least he sought to be thus paid in  
the present action. It was an appeal from  
a Justice judgment, given in the follow-  
ing account drawn up in the own ortho-  
graphy of David Quinsey:

Jesse Noodle to David Pitchpipe, Es-  
quire doth instruct in Samudry,  
12 lessons, at 6 cents and aquar per  
lesson.

Counselor G. proved the "instructum"  
as charged and rested his case.  
Defendant's counsel then rose and stated  
his defence, viz: that his client Noodle,  
though he had been silly enough to receive  
the plaintiff's "instructum" in Samudry,  
such as they were, was not quite silly  
enough to pay for them, and for the fol-  
lowing reasons:

1st. His client had received no improve-  
ment in music, and therefore would be  
paying for nothing. The law suiles upon  
reciprocity in trades and looks with an evil  
eye upon bargains in which both parties  
are not benefited.

2d. That, though the plaintiff might  
vainly fancy himself the Swan of Avon, he  
was only a gander of Black Creek; and was  
in fact and in truth as utterly illiterate  
of music talent and taste—knowing just about  
as much of the "divine art," as the half-fried  
poney he rode to Court on, and no more.

The learned counsel was armed at all points  
with the law of such cases, and had brought  
into Court six books, doubtless down with  
dog's ears, to show that if David Pitchpipe  
could not sing himself the law would deem  
him incompetent to teach others. Though  
he might have done his best on the defend-  
ant, he had done what the law considers  
a vain thing; from which he can reap no  
reward. The law requires in contracts a  
"quid pro quo," and if David Pitchpipe did  
not render his quid, he cannot demand his  
quo. In short, that it was a clear case of  
nudum pactum for want of consideration,  
and the Court owed it to his client, to them-  
selves and the country to vindicate the  
rights of his deceived client by kicking the  
imposter out of Court, and sending him to  
cobbling shoes or any other business that  
he may be supposed to know something  
about. Yes, let this worshipful Court  
stand at the door of the temple of song, and  
proclaim to all unholy, or musical mortals—  
"Procul, oh, procul, est profani!"

During this cruel harangue, the face of  
poor David, badgered with law and pelled  
with latin, went through various colors  
and contortions, each giving in an uglier hue.  
He balanced himself first on one pedal,  
then on the other; then squared up on both  
and blew his nose, across which, he was  
sorry to say, he jerked one sleeve spasmodi-  
cally, while the other was drawn with  
equal violence across his forehead, over  
which the brine was oozing almost in  
streams. Convulsively seizing his attorney  
by the collar he begged him for God's  
sake not let that lawyer cast him without  
giving him a fair shake. "I'll show em  
what I can do," "Do you think," whis-  
pered G., "that you could give us a stave or  
two in open Court that will save your cred-  
it?" "Can I? Why, I'm a righter buster at  
singing. I can't do nothing else. Only give  
me half a chance, and if I don't lay  
out that lawyer that as a panake, and that  
rascal Jesse Noodle too—a—e—

Here Mr. G., after composing himself  
for the effort, slowly rose from his seat, and  
with great gravity begged the Court to al-  
low him to introduce some new evidence  
touching the skill of his client before the  
defendant went on; alleging that he had  
just discovered it since closing his case.—  
Counsel for defendant cautiously assented,  
and David took his stand in the bar.

Counselor S.—"Do you propose to  
prove his aptness to teach by the book debt  
law?"  
G.—"Oh, no, (winking at S.) I offer  
him to the Court to prove his claim, not  
by his books, but by his acts."

By the Court.—"Do you think him a  
competent witness in his own case, except  
under the book debt law?"  
G.—"I do not propose to swear him, may  
it please your worship; but jurors may, and  
in some cases must, decide by inspection.  
I can refer your worships to many cases in  
point. Now, I can't perceive much differ-  
ence between seeing and hearing as a mode  
of inspection. In short, I propose that the  
plaintiff, David Pitchpipe, whose art and  
skill in his chosen vocation have been  
sadly underrated by my brother S., be al-  
lowed here in open Court to demonstrate  
vocally to that jury his qualifications for  
what he pretends to teach."

The joke now burst upon the Court; and  
without exactly giving leave, an acquies-  
cence was presumed by Dave's counsel, who  
turning round to the poor fellow shivering  
and ready to sink, inquired if he was great  
upon Old Hundred? "There you hit me"  
groth David. Lift up your voice to the  
tune of Old Hundred, Mr. Pitchpipe, be-  
fore this Court and jury, and go it," said  
G. Though this was a notoriety which  
might have intimidated any son of Apollo  
of less nerve than the unfrightened David  
rejoiced in, this undaunted Psalmist  
braced himself up to it, and after dragging  
from the depths of his coat pocket his well-  
thumbed "Village Harmony," and a fol-  
lowing note, he commenced, and having at  
last caught the right key-note, and beating  
time like the regular return of a stately  
wind-mill's wings, he launched forth with  
one of the most dismal lamentations that  
ever fell on the ear of mortal man. He  
sang and fell, however, with due discre-  
tion of emphasis and cadence through the  
long stanza until he came to what may be called  
the last quarter-stretch, where he made a  
desperate plunge, and came out with a  
triumphant flourish and the air of a hero.

The lawyers were in a perfect roar—two  
of the worshipful court were lying on the  
floor in spasms of laughter, while the third,  
who was chairman, had kicked over his  
seat and was preserving his judicial gravity  
by clinging to the desk before him.—  
The bystanders were absolutely frantic,  
and altogether such a scene of uproar  
with was never before enacted in a temple  
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with was never before enacted in a temple  
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When, by repeated efforts, silence had  
been in a measure restored, and S. was  
evidently preparing to go on with his de-  
fence, G. turned to Pitchpipe, "Bray!"  
The poor simple struck up the old tune  
of Bray, and the tumult and uproar were  
redoubled. It became a perfect tempest  
and ceased only from pure exhaustion,  
when the victims of cracked ribbons could  
laugh no longer.

The case was closed without further  
proof. Counselor S. gave it up; paid  
David 75 cents from his own private purse,  
and made his client pay all such costs as  
the Sheriff and Clerk could not remit. G.  
returned his forty shillings honorarium.  
David gave a general treat to the court and  
the jury, not forgetting himself—the gen-  
tlemen of the gown in attendance, finding  
it impossible to compose themselves to se-  
rious business, adjourned to chambers to  
lunch over the trial, and some of them, we  
fear, to manipulate the mellow horn; and  
so ended one of the richest scenes of frolic  
and fun that it was ever our good fortune  
to enjoy.

REMOVERS RIGHTS OF THE HEBREWS.—  
Gen. Cass, in presenting a petition to the  
United States Senate, on Tuesday, made  
the following just and liberal remarks:

Mr. President, I have been requested  
by our Hebrew fellow citizens of this Dis-  
trict to present a petition asking for an act  
of incorporation to enable them to erect a  
place of worship, and to manage the tem-  
poralities connected with it. I understand  
that the existing law in this District makes  
provision for those purposes only in relation  
to Christian denominations. Such a  
distinction is an act of gross injustice, and  
if continued after our attention is directed  
to it, it would be a disgrace to our juris-  
prudence. It would ill become us to cast  
reproach by any act of ours upon the faith  
of the patriarchs and prophets of Israel, to  
whose keeping for more than two thousand  
years were committed the oracles of the  
true and living God. Considered in a his-  
torical aspect only, the rise and progress  
and fall of the Jewish race constitute the  
most interesting and remarkable, and I  
may add, romantic episode in the whole  
annals of mankind. The incarnate Saviour  
himself, in his human capacity, was a Jew,  
and He came, as he declared, not to de-  
stroy the first dispensation—that of law—  
but to fulfill it by the second dispensation  
—that of mercy. His revelation is freely  
offered to all the world, whether Jew or  
Gentile; and it condemns every kind of per-  
secution and intolerance, whether civil or  
ecclesiastical. I trust that that fell spirit  
leading to eternal conflicts between the  
power to inflict and the power to endure  
will never take possession of the American  
heart, nor write its cruel and unchristian  
decrees in the volumes of American legisla-  
tion. I move the reference of this peti-  
tion to the committee on the District of  
Columbia.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Hollislock thinks it "rather  
queer" that the falling of a little quail-  
rider in a glass tube should make the weather  
so awful cold.

KINDNESS TO PARENTS.

The following from an exchange, is well  
worthy of a perusal. How many children  
there are who, after they go out into the  
world, "forget the old folks at home!"

"Mother how is the flour barrel? eh? get-  
ting low," said a finely built man, as he  
passed for a moment before leaving the  
house where his grey-headed parents lived:  
"I must send you some. I have lately  
bought of the No. 9 brand just for you to  
try. Upon my word it makes the nicest  
and sweetest biscuits that I have ever  
tasted—and you'll say so, I think."

And the next day came the barrel of  
flour, but not alone. There was a good  
supply of coffee and tea, and a dozen little  
niceties, and all for the old folks to try.—  
That man knew the value of kind parents.  
He was a son to be proud of. Were any  
repairs to be done, he found it out almost  
intuitively; and he never called upon them  
with his hands empty. Something that  
"mother loved" or "would make father  
think of old times," invariably found its  
way into their pantry. And he actually  
seemed to like nothing so well as to leave  
in his absence some token of his fondness  
and respect for those who had worn their  
lives out in serving him.

But how many leave their parents de-  
cayed and in need, or giving them a place  
by their fireside where they are expected  
to delve and work out the obligation? Is  
it any wonder that such, conscious they  
are in the way, grow querulous and fretful,  
and die unregretted? Others are ashamed  
of their honest old parents—shame on  
them—and keep them in some by-place,  
giving them a small pittance upon which  
they can barely subsist.

Sweeter praise can never be than that of a  
dying parent, as he blessed the hand that  
led him from sorrow to sorrow, and is even  
now smoothing the cold brow, damp with  
the spray of Jordan. And dear thought  
as the leaves fall upon the sod that covers  
the grey-headed father, that you were very  
kind and loving to him; that you gave  
cheerfully of your abundance, and never  
caused him to feel that you were doing a  
charity.

Never can we repay those ministering  
angels we call father and mother. Angels,  
though earthly have they ever been, from  
the time that Adam and Eve gazed upon  
their first-born, as he slept amid roses,  
with the tiny fingers, the waxen lids, and  
the cherub forms were all mysterious to them.

SHALL I GO TO CALIFORNIA.  
To go, or not to go. That's the question  
in the minds of thousands of our country-  
men given at this apparently late day for  
starting for the golden State. And it can  
be answered most emphatically, yes or no,  
depending entirely upon circumstances.—  
If you have a family, and possess a com-  
petent or even a comfortable living from  
your farm or occupation, laying by a little  
every year, with all the endearments and  
enjoyments that reliable friends can throw  
around you, just stay where you are. "Let  
well enough alone." If you have a family,  
and by misfortune or otherwise, find your-  
self without occupation or money and your  
friends are too poor to lend you aid, and  
you can raise money enough to get your-  
self and family here, and established in  
some kind of business, (which you soon  
can be,) and you are healthy and strong,  
come right along. But if you have a young  
wife, or a girl that you love very much,  
and old enough to get married, either stop  
at home yourself or bring her along with  
you. All weak or sickly persons had bet-  
ter remain among their friends, unless they  
have money, than come to California to re-  
gain their health by a change of climate.  
Young men desiring to act as clerks or  
agents, for business men or companions,  
hold on where you are; every place is filled  
here, and there, and anxious expectants  
for every situation likely to be vacated.

But to the strong young man possessing  
the determination to do or die, willing to  
meet and brave disappointment should it  
come upon him, without dependence upon  
friends, and can reach our State with at  
least one hundred dollars in pocket, (not  
in the fix we are in, having but just two  
dollars and a half when we crossed the sum-  
mit of the Sierras,) come to California.—  
It is a land full of glorious promises;  
a land above all others where industry and  
prudence make poor men rich.

But to the poor devil of a fellow who  
wants to live without work, to your regular  
or irregular loafer, to the gambling or  
sporting gentleman, California has lost its  
attractions. For not only Temperance,  
but Morality, is making noble progress,  
and at last, even now in California—

At noon, at noon, at even,  
In churches, whose colossal fingers  
Point the way to Heaven.

To the unmarried lady, she never so  
young, if desirous of marrying, come, if  
you can, with true friends; but if not, be  
content with home and virtue and the  
happiness it brings.

Placerville American.

GOOD DOCTRINE.  
Have you enemies? Go straight on, and  
nub them. If they block up your  
path, walk round them regardless of their  
spite. A man who has no enemies is sel-  
dom good for anything—he is made of that  
kind of material which is so easily worked  
that every one has a hand in it. A ster-  
ling character, one who thinks for himself,  
and speaks what he thinks, is always sure  
to have enemies. They are as necessary  
to him as air; they keep him alive and ac-  
tive. A celebrated character, who was  
surrounded by enemies, used to remark:  
"They are sparks which, if you do not  
blow, will go out themselves."—Let this  
be your feeling, while endeavoring to live  
down the scandal of those who are bitter  
against you. If you stop to dispute, you  
do but as they desire, and open the way  
for more abuse. Let the poor fellows talk  
—there will be but a recreation, if you  
perform but your duty, and hundreds who  
were once alienated from you, will flock to  
you and acknowledge their error.

BIRTH PLACE OF WASHINGTON.

Richmond, Feb. 8th, 1856.  
To the Hon. HENRY A. WISE, Governor of  
Va.

Sir—As heir at law of the late George  
C. Washington, formerly of Westmore-  
land county, Va. (date of Maryland) who  
sold the Wakefield estate, in said West-  
moreland county, to a certain John Gray,  
October 18th, 1814, making a reservation  
in condition of sale (as per record of West-  
moreland county court of same date) of  
sixty feet square of the ground on which  
formerly stood the House in which Gen.  
Washington was born, together with the  
family burying ground and vault, contain-  
ing about twenty feet square, in which are  
interred the remains of the father, grand-  
father and great-grandfather of General  
Washington, I now feel deeply impressed  
with the propriety and assurance that the  
State of Virginia should be the conservator  
of the spot on which the son of liberty first  
inhaled the breath of freedom, and also the  
guardian of the ashes of the father of the  
same; together with his progenitors, even  
him who was the first of the name who  
sought this happy country for freedom's  
cause.

And I now propose, through your in-  
strumentality, my dear sir, to present these  
reservations to the mother State of Vir-  
ginia, in perpetuity, on condition, solely,  
that the State require the said places to be  
permanently enclosed with an iron fence,  
based on stone foundation, together with  
suitable and modest (though substantial)  
tablets to commemorate for the rising gen-  
eration, these notable spots.

I have the honor to remain,  
Very truly, yours, &c.,  
LEWIS W. WASHINGTON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
RICHMOND, Va., February 8th, 1856.  
To Lewis W. Washington, Esq.

Dear Sir: I have received yours of this  
day, and make due acknowledgment to the  
heir of the birth place of the Father of  
his Country, and of the home and the  
graves of his progenitors in America.

This precious present to the State of the  
childhood's play-ground of him whose  
theatre of action was the continent, and  
whose deeds of manhood were, in peace  
and in war, the brightest examples of hu-  
man wisdom and virtue to all mankind,  
cannot but be affecting to every Virginian.  
No eulogy can measure the need of his  
merit, the duration of his fame; but we  
may keep sacred the earthly spot where  
his existence began, and point our children  
to the place of his cradle. Virginia will  
hallow the spot; and, as far as her exer-  
cise can act, she accepts the noble tender  
as one worthy of a Washington; and she  
will inform the two Houses of the General  
Assembly, in order that they may make  
provision by law for accepting the grant  
on its own proper condition.

I am proud, sir, to be the instrument of  
this gift to the Commonwealth, and am  
most gratefully yours.

HENRY A. WISE.

KISSING.  
Jacob kissed Rachel, and lifted up his  
voice and wept.—Scripture.

If Rachel was a pretty girl, and kept  
her face clean, we can't see what Jacob  
had to cry about.—N. Y. Globe.

How do you know but that she slapped  
his face for him.—N. O. Delta.

Weeping is not unfrequently produced  
by extreme pleasure, joy, happiness—it  
might have been so in Jacob's case.

Whig.

Gentlemen, hold your tongues; the cause  
of Jacob's weeping was the refusal of Ra-  
chel to allow him to kiss her again.

Taylor Flag.

It is our opinion that Jacob wept be-  
cause he had not kissed Rachel before,  
and he wept for the time he had lost.

BLESSINGS OF POVERTY.

Hear what a distinguished writer says  
on the subject:

"Poverty is the nurse of manly energy  
and heaven clinging thought, attended  
by love and faith and hope, around whose  
steps the mountain breezes blow and from  
whose countenance all the virtues gather  
strength. Look around you upon the dis-  
tinguished men that in every department  
of life guide and control the times, and in-  
quire what was their origin, and what was  
their early fortunes. Were they, as a  
general rule, rocked and dandled in the  
lap of wealth? No, such men emerge  
from the homes of decent competence, or  
struggling poverty. Necessity sharpens  
their faculties, and privation braces their  
moral nature. They learn the great art  
of renunciation and enjoy the happiness of  
having few wants. They know nothing  
of indifference or satiety. There is not an  
idle fibre in their frames. They put the  
vigor of a resolute purpose into every act.  
The edge of their minds is always kept  
sharp. In the schools of life men like  
these meet the softly nurtured darlings of  
prosperity as the iron meets the vessel of  
porcelain."

Dr. Franklin did not acquiesce in the  
very general depreciation of vanity. He  
was accustomed to say that when he saw  
the many things in the intercourse between  
men, which grew entirely out of vanity,  
and without which the world would be  
worse, he was tempted to think that he  
should thank God for our vanity as much  
as for any other gift. Perhaps one phase  
of this is not distant from the thought of  
Burke, that vice loses half its harm by  
losing all its grossness. Be this as it may,  
the following characteristic story seems to  
illustrate it in another phase.

A Frenchman resolved to kill himself.  
In order to make his departure for the  
other world the more heroic, he wrote the  
following on his table: "I follow the teach-  
ing of a great master; for Moliere has said—  
"When all is lost and hope no more is left,  
Life is a sham—our duty is to die."

The knife was applied when a sudden  
thought stopped him: "Ah! was it really  
Moliere that said this, now? I must be  
very sure of that, for otherwise I shall look  
excessively ridiculous." He at once sat  
down to resolve this point, and read thro'  
two or three of Moliere's comedies, which,  
restoring his good humor, saved his life.

A STATE ON A SPIRE.—We learn from  
a correspondent of the last Galveston News,  
that the entire Legislature of Texas given a  
"royal bender," a few weeks ago. After  
adjourning to the street, the members man-  
aged to knock up a few fights among  
themselves. The Speaker, and other of-  
ficers, were along, and business was transac-  
ted in the regular manner—motions "to  
drink," like those "to adjourn," being al-  
ways in order. It was a part of the duty  
of the "Doorkeeper" to rule outsiders out of  
the "fights."

PRICES OF HORSES IN CALIFORNIA.—  
Horses in California command a large  
price at the present time. The price of a  
good dry horse ranges from \$400 to \$500;  
a good common road horse, at \$600; and  
that can go a mile in 3 minutes, \$1,000;  
and every second under adds a couple of  
hundred dollars. There are, probably,  
three hundred fast horses kept at livery in  
San Francisco, ranging from \$800 to \$5,-  
000 in value. A pair of carriage horses  
costs \$2,000; a pair that will go together  
in 3,05 or 3,10 \$3,600.

PARSONS.—The Methodist  
church, was travelling in the back settle-  
ment of Missouri, and stopped at a log  
cabin, where an old lady received him  
very kindly. After setting provisions be-  
fore him, she began to question him:—  
"Stranger, where mount you be from?"  
"Madam," reside in Shelby county, Ken-  
tucky." "Wall, stranger, how no offence,  
but what might you be a doin' way up  
here?" "Madam, I am searching for the  
lost sheep of the tribe of Israel." "John,  
John!" shouted the old lady, "come right  
here this minute; here's a stranger all the  
way from Shelby county, Kentucky, a  
hunting stock, and I'll just bet my life  
that tangle-haired old black ram, that's  
bin in our lot all last week, is one of his'n."

A LOQUACIOUS LADY once offered to  
bet her husband fifty dollars that she would  
not speak a word for a week. "Done!"  
said the delighted husband, staking the  
money, which the lady immediately put  
in her pocket, observing very gravely that  
she would assure it until the wager was  
decided. "Wny, madam," said the hus-  
band, "I have won it already." "You  
band," are mistaken in the time," said the lady;  
"I mean the week after I am buried." The  
lady went a "shopping" that very after-  
noon.

CHINESE BARBERS.—The barbers in  
towns of China go about ringing bells to  
get customers. They carry with them a  
stool, a basin, a towel and a pot contain-  
ing fire. When any person calls them,  
they run to them and planting their stool  
in a convenient place in the street, shave  
the head, clean the ears, dress the eye-  
brows, and brush the shoulders; all for  
the value of a little more than a half-pen-  
ny. They then ring the bell again, and  
start in pursuit of another customer.—  
What would our barbers say to this cus-  
tom?

A young lady left her church and  
joined another. She met her former min-  
ister one morning, who said, "Good morn-  
ing daughter of the devil?" "Good morn-  
ing, father!" she replied.

It is said that there is one Know  
Nothing lodge left in the Congressional  
District represented by Col. Richardson.  
It consists of one member,  
and as he is himself the lodge, he wishes  
to know how he shall get away from it.

THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT states  
that a day or two since a gentleman named  
S. A. Kewson, of Wilmington, N. C., on  
a bridal tour to Petersburg, went down  
the river to skate, his wife standing on the  
bank watching him. He broke through  
but got out safely; but on reaching the  
bank, found his wife so overcome by the  
accident that she had become a maniac.

VARIETIES.

"Mother," said an inquisitive urchin, a  
few days since, "would you have been any  
relation to me if father had never married  
you?"

"Boy, why don't you go to school?"  
"Cause, sir, daddy's afraid if I learn,  
everything now, I shan't have anything to  
learn ven I comes to go to the calony."

A little friend of mine being asked  
by her mother, after she had said the  
Lord's Prayer, what she supposed was the  
meaning of Amen, said: "I guess it means  
"Good by, Lord!"





TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 13, 1856.

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

Our Chairman has opened the ball in this District, by holding an enthusiastic meeting preparatory to the several Conventions soon to be held in this District, at Raleigh, and at Cincinnati. Perquimans has seconded the movement most gallantly, as will be seen by the proceedings of a meeting of her Democracy, published in another column of to-day's paper. Let the good work progress. Let all the other counties respond heartily and enthusiastically. Let the Democracy be moving!

HOW DO THEY STAND?

The late contest for the Speakership of the House of Representatives presents a pretty fair test of Know-Nothing strength—or, to speak more correctly, of Know-Nothing weakness. Either the Know-Nothing is abetted by that election, or else they are denationalized, and left in so weak a state that they do not deserve a name among the great parties of the country. We mean that they were then, by that act, officially denationalized or denationalized; for, in point of fact, they never were a national party, in any proper sense; but, even to the extent that they were such, they have been undone.

Very grave considerations suggest themselves in this connection, as teaching a useful lesson. Here at the South the K. N.'s boasted of their nationality, and protested that theirs was the party of the country. One of two conclusions is inevitable—either that they have themselves been the wretched victims of Northern K. N. duplicity, or they have attempted a wilful and deliberate fraud upon the people. They boasted that Know-Nothingism was sweeping over the country like a whirlwind, carrying away all other parties in its course. If this be so, then Know-Nothingism elected Banks as Speaker of the House of Representatives. Is that the Know-Nothingism that was sweeping over the country? If so, Know-Nothingism is Black Republicanism. With Southern Know-Nothingism tell us that their party elected Banks to the Speakership? We opine not. In their hearts they may think so—may, they know so—but will they dare to say so? That is the question. Well, if Banks was not elected by them, he was elected over their heads. If by them, then they are responsible; if over their heads, then they have not swept the country as they pretended. They must take one horn or the other of this dilemma. Which? Let them choose.

And yet, what is the position of the Southern Know-Nothing, relative to the future action of parties? When borne down in the House by superior numbers from the North, and when driven to the support of a Democrat for the Speakership, was there any outcry against their Northern brethren? Did they proceed at once to clear their skirts of all future connection with the Northern Know-Nothing? No—not at all. On the contrary, we witness the degrading spectacle of a continued organization for the purpose of being represented in the Philadelphia Convention which meets on Friday next—a Convention in which the men who favored the election of Banks, will sit side by side in council with Southern men—selecting a candidate for the Presidency! Let the people think of this. Let them note the fact, that, though Southern Know-Nothing could not co-operate with Black Republican Know-Nothing in electing a Speaker of the House of Representatives, they are yet willing and determined to sit in council with them in choosing a candidate for the Presidency of the United States! Will nothing drive them off? Are they determined even to coalesce with Black Republicanism in order to defeat Democracy? Are they mad? Is this their "intense Americanism"? It looks to us like "intense" folly, not to say anything worse.

Why, what is the Southern Know-Nothing party? Where is it? In a house numbering some two hundred and fifty members, their wretched forces, when all were mustered up, only reached between thirty and forty! And when the test came, the great body of these took refuge in the arms of the Democracy! Still, notwithstanding all this, they pretend to claim an existence as a party, and even have the effrontery to repeat their old story of "intense Americanism!" This would not be so bad, if there was not a worse feature—a "lower depth" of degradation. If they would stand upon their own exclusive merits—if they would not by themselves, we might credit them with a meed of plausibility—a very small meed, to be sure. But when they go into convention with men who were against them, who have over-ridden them, who hold sentiments antagonistic to their dearest interest—there is no figment of excuse—no shadow of plausibility—nothing but a downright and slavish subservience as the behests of Black Republicanism, which is willing to sacrifice everything to defeat the Democracy. And this is rendered all the more culpable in consideration of their late flight to the arms of

the Democracy, in the hour of danger. When trials beset them and dangers threatened them, they swallowed deep down into their throats their former denunciations of the Democratic party. They paid the highest compliment to our party by uniting with us. And yet, in the face of that act, they turn around and go back to their Northern allies, the enemies of the South, and help them to select a candidate to defeat the Democracy! This it is, that should call down upon their heads the burning indignation of the Southern people.

The Southern Know-Nothing is evidently in a tight place. They are dreadfully afraid of that Philadelphia Convention. They want to go there and take part in its deliberations—but Banks has been elected Speaker, and they see that the strength of their party lies in the North. They know too that that strength will be wielded against the South. To go there and be treated with contempt, and then to return home with a Black Republican nominee (like Mr. Banks) saddled upon their backs, booted and spurred for a hard ride, is a part they do not wish to play in the great Presidential drama, because it won't pay, but will inevitably sink them into deserved infamy and contempt at the South. Now, how to ease themselves out of this difficulty, is the question. There is but one hope—they must gain time, stave off the result, and take the chances of a lucky turn in the tide of events! Admirable device! Capital dodge! "Intense Americanism!" Hence we notice that Southern Know-Nothingism advocates the postponement of the nomination! The 22d of February is too soon! They may do better at another time, and meanwhile be permitted to keep up their association with Northern Black Republican Know-Nothingism. The clouds are too black and lowering now to venture forth upon the stormy ocean of a Presidential contest. Like condemned criminals, they will jump at a temporary reprieve as the basis of a hope of future life. They will go to the Philadelphia Convention; and if they can only secure a postponement of the evil day, they will deem themselves the luckiest and happiest of fellows!

ELECTION OF PRINTER TO THE HOUSE.

We have the pleasure of announcing, to-day, the complete organization of the House, by the election, yesterday, by ten majority, of Cornelius Wendell, esq., as Printer to the House of Representatives. It will be remembered by our readers, that Mr. Wendell was the nominee of the Democratic party, and we cordially congratulate him and that party on the astonishing success they have achieved. Mr. Wendell is eminent as a practical printer, and we doubt not, will discharge the duties of the responsible position to which he has been elected, with marked ability and to the entire satisfaction of Congress.

Post Office Affairs.—The Postmaster General has established a Post Office at Knott's Island, Currituck County, N. C., and appointed Wm. Smith postmaster. He has also ordered the route from Creed's Bridge to Knott's Island to be put into operation.—Jonathan M. Murden, of Norfolk, to be the contractor.

The Postmaster at Norfolk is also instructed to make up a bag for Knott's Island, and send on route No. 4277 to Creed's Bridge.

Hickory Ground Post Office, Norfolk County, has been re-established.—Griffin S. Jennings, Postmaster.

SERVING THE DEVIL IN THE LIVERY OF HEAVEN.

A few evenings ago, in Brooklyn, N. Y., at the "Sunday night theatre"—Henry Ward Beecher's church—the pseudo-saint-like disciple of the devil, transfiguring his pulpit into a wrangling rostrum of politics, and waxing warm on the Kansas question, harangued his hearers in the following amiable and scriptural strain: "He believed that the sharp rifle was truly a moral agency, and that there was more moral power in one of those instruments, so far as the slaveholders in Kansas were concerned, than in a hundred Bibles. You might just as well, said he, read the Bible to buffaloes as to those fellows who follow Atchison and Stimpson; but they have a supreme respect for the logic that is embodied in Sharp's rifles. The Bible is addressed to the conscience, but when you address it to them it has no effect—there is no conscience there.—Though he was a peace man, he had the greatest regard for Sharp's rifles, and for that that induced those New England men to use them."

The Democracy of Perquimans have declared Gen. Pierce as their "first choice for the Presidency in 1856," and Hon. J. C. Dobbin as their first choice for the Vice Presidency, as will be seen by reference to their proceedings published in to-day's paper.

We publish in another column the admirable proclamation of President Pierce, in relation to the interference by improper parties in the affairs of Kansas. The President asserts the true doctrine of popular sovereignty, and forbids all invasion thereof.

A while ago, one day, a very wealthy miser of this city died of cholera, and it was found necessary to place his body in the coffin without removing his usual apparel. One of his heirs, who was standing by, suggested, just as the lid was being fastened, searching the deceased's pockets, which was done, and the searcher also found an ordinary money-belt around the corpse, containing over \$5000 worth of notes, bills, &c.—Chicago Tribune.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas indications exist that public tranquility and the supremacy of law in the Territory of Kansas are endangered by the reprehensible acts or purposes of persons, both within and without the same, who propose to direct and control its political organization by force: It appearing that combinations have been formed therein to resist the execution of the territorial laws, and thus, in effect, subvert by violence all present constitutional and legal authority: It also appearing that persons residing without the Territory, but near its borders, contemplate armed intervention in the affairs thereof: It also appearing that other persons, inhabitants of remote States, are collecting money, engaging men, and providing arms for the same purpose: And it further appearing that combinations within the Territory are endeavoring, by the agency of emissaries and otherwise, to induce individual States of the Union to intervene in the affairs thereof, in violation of the constitution of the United States:

And whereas all such plans for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into action from within the same, will constitute the fact of insurrection, and, if from without, that of invasive aggression, and will, in either case, justify and require the forcible interposition of the whole power of the general government, as well to maintain the laws of the Territory as those of the Union:

Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation to command all persons engaged in unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas or of the United States to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, and to warn all such persons that any attempted insurrection in said Territory or aggressive intrusion into the same will be resisted not only by the employment of the local militia, but also by that of any available forces of the United States; to the end of assuring immunity from violence and full protection to the persons, property, and civil rights of all peaceful and law-abiding inhabitants of the Territory.

If, in any part of the Union, the fury of faction or fanaticism, inflamed into disregard of the great principles of popular sovereignty which, under the constitution, are fundamental in the whole structure of our institutions, is to bring on the country the dire calamity of an arbitrament of arms in that Territory, it shall be between lawless violence on the one side and conservative force on the other, wielded by legal authority of the general government.

I call on the citizens, both of adjoining and distant States, to abstain from unauthorized intermeddling in the local concerns of the Territory, admonishing them that its organic law is to be executed with impartial justice; that all individuals, acts of illegal interference will incur condign punishment; and that any endeavor to intervene by organized force will be fruitless.

I invoke all good citizens to promote order by rendering obedience to the law; to seek remedy for temporary evils by peaceful means; to discountenance and repulse the counsels and the instigations of agitators and of disorganizers; and to testify their attachment to their country, their pride in its greatness, their appreciation of the blessings they enjoy, and their determination that republican institutions shall not fail in their hands, by co-operating to uphold the majesty of the laws and to vindicate the sanctity of the constitution.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington, the eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the independence of the United States the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE

By the President:

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

The following are the standing committees, appointed by Speaker Banks:

Elections.—Messrs. Washburn of Maine, Stephens, Watson, Skinner, Oliver, of Mo., Hickman, Colfax, Smith, of Ala., Bingham.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Campbell of Ohio, Howard, Cobb, of Geo. Jones, of Tenn. (who was afterwards excused at his own request.) Davis, of Md., Sage, Phelps, Campbell, of Pa., Dewitt.

Claims.—Messrs. Giddings, Letcher, Bishop, Jones, of Pa., Dunn, Knowlton, Taylor, Gilbert, Marshall, of Illinois.

Commerce.—Messrs. Washburn, of Illinois, Wade, Milson, McQueen, Tyson, Kennett, Pelton, Comins.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Bennett, of New York, Harlan, Cobb, of Alabama, Lindley, Cullen, Wallbridge, Brenton, Maxwell, Thornton.

Post Office.—Messrs. Wall, Norton, Flager, Barclay, Day, Powell, Walker, Wood, Herbert.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Meacham, Dodd, Goode, Cunnack, Dick, Harris, Bennett of Miss., Traubek, Bell.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Simmons, Humphreys, Marshall, Barbour, Cassie, Galloway, Harris, of Alabama, Lake, Wakeman, Tappan.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Ritchie, Murray, Smith of Virginia, English, Fuller, of Mo., Allen, Clawson, Craigie, Emrie.

Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Deane, Corvode, Kelly, Mott, Pearce, Vail, Elliott, Waldron, Branch.

Private Claims.—Messrs. Porter, Horton of Ohio, Thornton, Etheridge, Bowie, Sandidge, Herbert, Robinson, Horton of New York.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Clark, Knight, Crawford, Bliss, Durfee, Edwards, Darnell, Campbell of Ky., Ricard.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Holloway, Ready, Grow, Bell, Campbell of Ohio; Morgan, Sabin, McMillen.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Pringle, Orr, Billingshurst, Greenwood, Leiter, Hall of Mass., Todd, Caruthers, Herbert.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Quintan, Allison, Sapp, Faulkner, Williams, Stanton, Denver, Buffington, Washburne of Wisconsin.

Militia.—Messrs. Kunkle, Whitney, Harrison, Hoffman, Foster, Parker, Watkins, Wright of Missouri, Wright of Mass., Hale of Mass.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Benson, Stranahan, Bonck, Haven, Usslow, Seward,

Davis, of Massachusetts, Boyce, Millward, Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Pennington, Bayly, Clingman, Aiken, Fuller, of Pa., Madison, Sherman, Burlington, Thurston.

Territories.—Messrs. Grow, Giddings, Fairbanks, Richardson, Houston, Granger, Zollinger, Ward, Perry.

Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Brown, Abright, Edmandson, Miller, of New York, Miller of Indiana, Craige, Knapp, Woodruff, Hall of Iowa.

Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Oliver, of New York, Pike, Florence, Savage, Welch, Talbot, Dickson, Lumphins, Robbins.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Knox, Hughton, Ruffin, Scott, deck, Moore, Barkdale, Bradshaw, Rust.

Patents.—Messrs. Morgan, Chaffee, Smith, of Tenn., Paine, Edie.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Ball, Todd, Puryear, Keitt, Roberts.

Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Sabin, Knowlton, Warner, Clark, of New York, Shorter.

Accounts.—Messrs. Thurston, Cadwallader, Nichols, Buffington, Carlisle.

Mileage.—Messrs. Sneed, Brooks, Kelsey, Evans, Woodworth.

Navy Department.—Messrs. Harris of Ill., Wheeler, Aiken, Tyson, Pettit.

Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Pike and Davidson.

Expenditure of the State Department.—Messrs. Brooks, Smith of Tennessee, Hacker, King, Darnell, Washburn, of Wisconsin, Underwood, Wright of Tennessee.

Expenditures of the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Pettit, Cox, Williams, Burnett, Reade.

Expenditures in Public Buildings.—Messrs. McMullen, McCarty, Stewart, Swope, Tripp.

Expenditures of the Treasury Department.—Messrs. Waldron, Wells, A. K. Marshall, Kidwell, Clawson.

Expenditures of the War Department.—Messrs. Cragin, Valk, Jewett, Rivers, Coode.

Engravings.—Messrs. Kersey, Darnell, Wright of Tennessee.

Printing.—Messrs. Nichols, Craigie, Flagler.

The Speaker has appointed Mr. Letcher of Virginia to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Jones of Tenn. on the Committee of Ways and Means.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

The election of Banks as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the startling fact that Southern K. N. representatives voted for Fuller—the deadly enemy of the South—and Pennington for Banks, his co-laborer in the work of disunion, suddenly called together the Democracy of old Perquimans on Monday last at the Court House to take into consideration the present alarming condition of the country, and to express our entire satisfaction in the course pursued in the late contest in the House by our Democratic brethren, as well as our abiding confidence in the administration of President Pierce, &c., &c.

Whereupon on motion, Josiah T. Granbery was called to the chair and Thos. Wilson appointed Secretary.

Mr. Granbery in a few but happy remarks fully explained the object of the meeting, and on motion of J. Parker Jordan, Esq., a committee of five, to wit, Messrs. Jordan, Jas. C. Skinner, Josiah Perry, E. W. Riddle, and Thos. B. Long, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.

The committee instructed Mr. Jordan to report to the meeting for adoption, the following preamble and resolutions, which on motion were unanimously adopted with loud and prolonged applause:

WHEREAS, the election of Nathaniel P. Banks as Speaker of the House of Representatives by the combined votes of Northern Know-Nothing and Abolitionists, have impelled the constitutional rights of the South, by giving the already dangerous proclivities of the North a preponderating influence in the House—and whereas the joint action of two such parties—strengthened by party discipline—impelled and animated by the sole desire of crushing our domestic institutions, has given to us fresh cause of alarm, therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, that Congress has no constitutional right to interfere with the subject of slavery either in the States or Territories, and that any interference on its part will be looked upon as a violation of the original compact and perhaps under forever the fraternal ties which have so closely knit us together.

Resolved, That the doctrine of popular sovereignty or the right of the people to govern themselves in their own way, uncontrolled by any power, save that of the Constitution and laws made in obedience thereto, is a fundamental principle underlying the deep foundations of our political existence, and cannot be impugned without shaking the very pillars of the Constitution.

Resolved, That as Congress has no constitutional power to legislate slavery in a Territory, nor the ability to destroy property which the Constitution protects—it results that the sovereign people of Kansas and Nebraska have an inalienable right to settle their own domestic institutions in their own way, to admit or exclude slavery as their interest may suggest. Holding these principles sacred and inviolable, and with an eye solely to the perpetuity of a confederacy cemented by the blood and treasure of a nation,

We further resolve, That Franklin Pierce is our first choice for the Presidency in 1856, and that he deserves at our hands this expression of our gratitude for the bold and manly rebuke in condemning, as treason to the Constitution, the attempt of the fanatics and their allies of the North to foster the seeds of discontent, and sow dissensions among a people, hitherto loyal to the Constitution, and united to us by the common ties of kindred and interest.

Resolved, That the present able and efficient Secretary of the Navy, Jas. C. Dobbin, one of North Carolina's distinguished sons, is our first choice for the Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That whatever ills may befall us as a nation—whether we swim or sink—survive or perish, we shall ever cherish for our democratic brethren, North, who

have so manfully stood by the constitution and their country in this hour, when our civil and religious liberties were imperilled, and the hope of the patriot shone but dimly upon the disc of our political horizon—who so nobly sacrificed themselves at home for the cause of truth and constitutional obligation—we shall ever cherish for them—men who have been tried in the furnace—a high sense of moral obligation, and teach our children to reverence a devotion to country, worthy of the best days of the Republic.

Resolved, That we witnessed with pride and admiration the gallant, though unequal fight, of that noble band of patriots, who struggled for constitutional liberty in the House, against the force of a higher-law party, and uniting ability of a high and commanding character with hearts that beat only for their country's good—stood shoulder to shoulder in the unequal conflict baring his noble Roman's breast to the enemies of constitutional freedom, until overpowered by force and by fraud, they submitted to their fate.

Resolved, That we hail with pride and becoming satisfaction, with a lofty patriotic glow, that part of the President's message which reasserts and incorporates into our political platform the doctrine of 1818, enunciated by Monroe—that no foreign government should seek to colonize and foster into a nation upon North American soil, institutions inimical and at war with the sacred principles of liberty, and that any attempt upon the part of Great Britain to infestuate this object by force or by fraud, in the construction of pl in treaties, and in contravention of these express stipulations, should be met with strong, uncompromising resistance.

Resolved, That as maintenance of these principles is a sure guarantee of the perpetuity of our national government, we cannot adjourn this meeting without calling upon our friends South, without distinction of party, to stand by the men who have stood by us, and stay the storm of fanaticism that would sunder political ties, the conservation of which has produced happiness and prosperity—the sure result of temperate and equitable laws—wisely and prudently administered.

Prefatory to the introduction of these resolutions, Mr. Jordan addressed the meeting in an eloquent and soul-stirring speech of more than an hour, denunciatory of the late meretricious alliance in the House, and vindictory of Democratic measures.

During the retirement of this committee, L. J. Johnson, Esq., was loudly called for, and responded thereto in an able and argumentative speech, which was received with repeated marks of approbation.

On motion of Jas. C. Skinner, Esq., it was resolved that a delegation of fifteen persons be appointed to attend the District Convention to be held at — on — day of — next, (being Court week) and also a delegation of ten persons to attend the Convention to be held at Raleigh on the 15th April next. Whereupon the Chair appointed to the District Convention the following persons:

Eliza Riddick, Josiah Perry, Jas. C. Skinner, Jas. Gordon, J. P. Jordan, H. H. Skinner, Thos. Long, Jas. Ball, Elsbury W. Riddle, Perry Goodwin, Wm. C. Simpson, William M. Fleetwood, Geo. W. Fleetwood, Willis H. Riddick, Moses Jackson, Jos. A. Woodward, M. O. Jordan, Jos. Gregory, Wm. Blanchard, Jos. Mardre, Henry Small, John Parsons.

And the following named persons to attend the State Convention:

Jas. C. Skinner, J. P. Jordan, Elsbury W. Riddick, H. H. Skinner, George Simpson, Thos. Simpson, Joseph White, Wm. Coppage, Joshua W. White, Joseph Fleetwood.

And on motion it was further resolved, that we concur with our brethren of Chowan in the propriety of holding the District Convention at Edenton at the time designated.

As is customary, the best wine was reserved for the last—for just at the close of our meeting, it was observed that our friend William Moore, Esq., son of the late Judge Moore, was present; who responded to a vociferous call, in one of the happiest efforts it was our good fortune ever to have listened to—and the meeting adjourned with loud and repeated cheers for Pierce and the Democracy.

The Chairman and Secretary were, on motion, added to both delegations; and it was resolved that these proceedings be published in the Pioneer, Standard and Roanoke Republican.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

J. T. GRANBERY, Ch'n.

T. WILSON, Sec'y.

COMMERCIAL.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—Flour—small sales of Howard street at \$8; City Mills held at \$8.57. Wheat—White \$1.75 a \$1.85; Red \$1.65a\$1.70. Corn unchanged. Provisions inanimate.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Flour languid; State \$7.44; Ohio \$8.50; Southern \$9.19. Wheat firm. Corn dull and unchanged. Pork, Beef and Lard unchanged.

'AN AMERICAN IN A POLITICAL SENSE.'

The Washington Know-Nothing Organ says, in relation to Mr. Banks:

'He is an 'American' in the political sense, of this term. This we know, and knowing it, we shall be slow to believe that he will violate that cardinal principle of the 'American party,' which requires its members to maintain and perpetuate the Federal Union.'

Judging from the above, we infer that Mr. Banks is a regularly initiated third degree member of the Know-Nothing Order—an 'American' in the political sense of this term. There are differences, perhaps, between a national American, a native American, and a political American.

[Augusta Constitutionalist.]

If the approaching American Convention does not re-affirm the Philadelphia platform, the party will not live one day in the South.—[Richmond Whig]

And it does, it will not live a day longer in the North.—[Cleveland Leader (Know-Nothing).]

INAUGURATION OF JACKSON'S STATUE.

The inauguration of Clark Mills' equestrian statue of Jackson, took place at New Orleans on the 8th, in the presence of 80,000 persons. L. J. Sigur, Esq., delivered the address; after which, the artist, Mills, was introduced, and delivered a brief speech. The Executive and Legislature of Louisiana were present.

The Legislature of Georgia has passed a bill declaring that so much of any will or deed as directs the manumission of any slave be void.

A good newspaper is like a sensible and sound-hearted friend, whose appearance on one's threshold gladdens the mind with the promise of a pleasant and profitable hour.

'Keep your dog away from me, said a dandy to a butcher boy.

'Darn the dog, he's always after puppies,' said the boy.

'I have turned many a woman's head,' boasted a young nobleman of France.

'Yes,' replied Talleyrand, 'away from you!'

NEEDLESS JOB.—The St. Louis Mirror thinks the idea of 'damning' the Ohio river is quite useless, as there is not a traveler who has travelled up it that has not performed the operation.

A genius remarked the other day, with a grave face, that however prudent and virtuous young widowers might be, he had seen many a young widow err.

Why is a sick Jew like a diamond. Because he is a Jew-ill.

NEW FURNITURE AND PIANO ESTABLISHMENT.

ON MAIN STREET, NORFOLK VA.

J. G. HODSDON

HAVING taken the large store and warehouses on the

North side of Main street, next to the site of the City Hotel, will keep a full and well selected assortment of

Ready Made Furniture, Pianos, &c.

His supply of Cabinet Furniture, Gilt and Mahogany Bedsteads, Glasses, Sofas, Chairs, Mattresses, Willow Ware, and other articles in his line, will be full and suitable to the demand of purchasers in town and country.

UNDEBTAKING

will be attended to promptly and carefully. My office and warehouse (which will be furnished at reasonable rates, and a beautiful house and good horses always kept in readiness.

Having much experience in the business, and being determined to deal fairly with all, he respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the public.

Norfolk, Feb. 19, 1856.

NOTICE.

The undersigned would inform the citizens of this City and surrounding country, that he is prepared to do PLASTERING in all of its branches, both plain and ornamental—consisting of cornices, plain and fancy, centre-pieces of all kinds, plain and fancy, and all other work done with care.

All jobs in the country will meet with prompt attention, by addressing

F. V. HOSKINS.

ELIZ. CITY, Feb. 19, 1856.

NORFOLK, Feb. 19, 1856.

BACON AND CODFISH just received

And for sale cheap

Also, 5 casks Rice, prime quality.

CARTER & LATHROP.

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 5 Roanoke square.

TO arrive per Mary Jane, also is store—

25 do Adamantine

25 do Sperma

60 do Soap

CARTER & LATHROP.

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 5 Roanoke square, Norfolk.

NOTICE.

All persons, in this or any other State, having claims against the State, or any of its counties, are hereby notified, open account or otherwise, to be notified to present the same for payment without delay, otherwise this



Oct 9 FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.



**CONSUMPTION**

Successfully treated by inhalation of Medicated Vapors, by John Stewart Ross, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, for years Lecturer in Medicine in the London General Infirmary for the diseases of the Lungs.

In this age of progress Medicine has contributed her full share to the general welfare, and that which shines resplendent, the jewel in her diadem, is Medicated Vapors, in the treatment of Consumption, and kindred affections.

It has been fully and woefully proved, that the stomach has been the receptacle of noxious poisons, oils and a host of other noxious fluids, being expected to act on the lungs. The failure to treat the lungs, the seat of the disease in nearly every case, has developed Consumption, is surely a warning to the consumptive, to shun such treatment. The disease is not in the stomach, but

Lungs, common sense then will teach the medicine applied to the lungs, is directed to the diseased surface of the Lungs, and is more effective than medicine taken into the stomach. The success of Medicated Vapour Inhalation in treating the Lungs, has made me my most sanguine expectation earnestly aspired to the intelligence of all who or who may have the germs of the disease, and then to embrace the following SURE AND SUCCESSFUL SYSTEM of Inhalation, "A KAK OF REFUGE" for the Consumptive, to place it within the reach of all, and care not to think it that the patient is to leave home, where the hands of others are required, but that the patient is to do much to aid the physician's efforts.

Inhalation a place amongst those proceeding by X-ray and AUR bath given us this day may be long in coming, but I believe by rational but simple, safe and effective method soon.

Where there is life, there is no assurance but the most seemingly hopeless cases, through all the stages of the disease, can be cured, and the most beneficial and effective cases, are apparent. In cases also of the

**BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA**

the inhaling of powders and vapors has been  
incently successful, and to those suffering from  
any of the above named complaints, I have  
guarantee speedy and certain relief. I have  
pleasure in referring to TWO HUNDRED  
SEVEN names, residence of New York  
neighborhood, who have been restored to  
robust health. About one-third of the above  
number, according to the parents own state-  
ment, were cured of their useless cases.

The inhaling method of administering  
speedy, and consists in the following manner,  
medicines in such a manner that they are  
conveyed into the lungs in the form of a vapor,  
and produce their action at the seat of the  
disease. Its practical success is destined to revolutionize  
the opinions of the medical world.

**AND ESTABLISH THE CURE  
ITY OF CONSUMPTION.**

Applicants will please state if they have  
bled from the Lungs, if they have lost  
have a cough, nightswats and fever  
What and how much they expectorate,  
condition of their stomach and bowels. These  
sary medicines, Apparatus, &c., will be  
ed to any party.

**TERMS**—Five Dollars. consultation fe-  
lance of the fee payable only when the  
reports himself convalescent

**Recommendation of Physicians**

We the undersigned, practitioners in  
icine, cheerfully and heartily commended

Dr. Rose's method of treating diseases of the Throat, and the BEST and most VALUABLE ever promulgated into the Medical Profession. Our excursions are based upon having cured of our own patients, confirmed consumptions restored to vigorous health, after a long treatment by Dr. Ross. In the above diseases, the application of Mergolium, inhaled directly into the Lungs, has been considered as a great boon to suffering humanity, rendering consumption a PAINLESS DISEASE.

Dr. Rose deserves well of the profession, who carried his care in bringing them to the aid to such degree of perfection.

RALPH STONE, M.D.  
JONAS A. MOTT, M.D.

Dr. Ross treatise on consumption  
Price one dollar. Address  
JOHN S. STEWART ROSE  
381 Broadway New York  
\$2 The new Postage law requiring  
all letters be pre-paid, my correspond-  
ence being extensive, applicants to cus-  
tomers must include postage.  
\$2 Money letters must be reg-  
istered by the Post Master, such letters only  
at my risk.

**MULTICENTRIC STUDIES ON SLAVERY**.—Studies on Slavery—in Last Session joined to fight outside; general discussion lessons for the convenience of readers.—Fletcher.

Burke's Virginia Springs—The Virginical Springs, with remains on the ground at Wm. Burke's place.

Civil War—Virginia Springs—Two Virginia Springs springing account to the civil war Mineral Springs of Virginia, which each by John Morrison, new edition.

Gould's Hot Springs—Gould's Hot Springs, Bath County, Va., by Thomas

M. D.  
History of the Grand Lodge of Virginia  
Ancient Constitutions of Masonry,  
Dove. For sale at  
je 12 VICKERY & GRIFFIN  
By Main street, Norfolk

FAN MILLS.  
**F**ARMERS ARE YOU IN WANT  
of Mill that will separate from their  
impurities, sea food, Garlic, Chives,  
make it perfectly clean for Market?  
If so, send an order to Farmers' Head  
and procure one of Montgomery's  
Fans, said by those who have tried them  
to be the best in use—Price \$21. We have  
hand Hambroough's Fans, have taken

(mians.) Sinclair's Fans, Grant's at-  
 tion's do., ranging in price from \$13.00  
 can be suited in price and quality.  
 aug 7 **FORUM & M'LE**  
 No. 11, Water

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**BUFFALO ROBES**  
 FULL AND FRESH SUPPLY  
 sizes and qualities, sold very  
 Temple of Fashion.  
 R. H. STEVENS, Practical  
 No. 7 Market Square, Wash.  
 dec 4

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**MILLINERY, &C.**  
**At Woodville. Perquimans Co.**  
 THE Subscriber has just received

ing of Bonnets, Trimmings, Laces, Ribbons, &c., to which she invites the attention of the ladies to this and the adjoining counties. Her goods are moderate at least one-half less than the profits—and her goods cannot be surpassed in the District. She is desirous to close out her goods as early as possible, and therefore offers great bargains. Call early and secure your selves. MRS. E. B. WOODVILLE, May 1, '75.

**FALL STOCK—1875.**

**FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.** have returned from the North with the latest extensive and splendid stock of boys' and men's clothing. **MADE CLOTHING AND FUR** goods, ready to wear, at

They have spared no time and expense in their selections. The largest stock of Philadelphia and New York have been examined, and a great deal of their best cut in styles of Chestnut Street and the stock of BOYS, and YOUTHS, in which they have a beautiful variety, of cut and quality, to fit boys from 4 years upwards.

They have added to their existing MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT, and having secured the services of a SCISSOR CUTTER, are prepared to furnish at any time any article of Men's or Boys' (Underwear.) The public are respectfully invited to call on their extensive

to can and cover the  
Cloths, Cassingres, Vestings, &c.  
their splendid lot of Cans and Unions  
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**KEEP POSTED!**  
1000 Juniper Posts, on hand  
dec 4 sale by W. T. & J. M. D.